DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 072 780 JC 730 050

AUTHOR Moughamian, Henry
TITLE A Five-Year Longitudinal Study of City Colleges of Chicago Transfer Students, September 1967-June 1972.
INSTITUTION Chicago City Colleges, Ill. Central Offices.
PUB DATE Nov 72
NOTE 30p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS *Academic Performance; *College Students; Community Colleges; Higher Education; Longitudinal Studies; Post Secondary Education; Statistical Data; *Student Characteristics; *Student Mobility; Tables (Data); *Transfer Students
IDENTIFIERS *City Colleges of Chicago; Illinois

ABSTRACT

A sample of approximately 40% (725) of City Colleges of Chicago (CCC) students who transferred to either an Illinois public or private senior institution in the Fall of 1967 was studied as to mobility patterns, student characteristics, and senior college performance. In terms of mobility, about 80% of the CCC transfer students went to seven Illinois institutions, and 7 of every 10 students attended public institutions. In relation to student characteristics, the transfer rate of CCC men students is higher than that of women; two of three students in the study were male. The women transfers attended predominantly local teacher training institutions. The curriculum chosen by the students was liberal arts (67%) and business (12%). Only 17% of the students had attained the associate degree prior to transfer; however, 6 of every 10 of the students remained at CCC more than two years following the date of first enrollment. A total of 84% transferred to senior institutions during the same year in which they terminated at CCC. In terms of ability, the transfer population showed more similarity to senior college students than to those in community college. Of the nongraduates, over one-half earned 45 or more hours at CCC prior to transfer, and two-thirds earned all of their college credits. Senior college performance of this group showed a 20% attrition for the first year and 18% for the remaining four years of the study. The graduation rate over the five years was 60%, one-half of the students completing the requirements within two and one-half years after transfer. The study data are provided in 19 tables. (Author/DB)

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED 072780

A FIVE-YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF CITY COLLEGES OF CHICAGO TRANSFER STUDENTS SEPTEMBER 1967 - JUNE 1972

JC 130 050

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

MAR 23 1973

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

Henry Moughamian
Coordinator of Research and Evaluation
November 1972

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. Abstract 1

II. Introduction 3

III. Mobility Patterns

A. Transfer Pattern by Receiving Institutional Type (Table I) 5
B. Transfer Pattern by Receiving Illinois Institutions (Table II) 7

IV. Student Characteristics 8

A. Sample Population by Sending and Receiving Institution (Table III). 9
B. Date of First CCC Enrollment (Table IV). 10
C. Date of CCC Termination (Table V). 11
D. Sex Distribution by Receiving Institution (Table VI) . . 12
E. CCC Curriculum of Enrollment (Table VII) 13
F. Ability Level (Table VIII) 15
G. CCC Performance
1. Graduation Status (Table IX). 17
2. Total Hours Accrued by Non-Graduate Transfers (Table X) 18
3. Portion of All College Credits Earned at CCC Prior to Transfer (Table XI). 19
4. Academic Status (Table XII) 20
5. GPA (Table XIII) 21

V. Senior College Performance

A. Performance for First Year (Table XIV) 22
B. Educational Status 5 Years After Transfer (Table XV) . . 23
C. Educational Status of Students Leaving Before Graduation (Table XVI) 25
D. Elapsed Time Between CCC Transfer and Senior College Graduation (Table XVII). 26
E. Senior College Graduation Rate Compared to CCC Educational Level (Table XVIII). 27
F. ACT Means of Graduates and Non-Graduates (Table XIX) . . 28

ABSTRACT

A Five-Year Longitudinal Study
of City Colleges of Chicago Transfer Students

During the academic year 1967-'68, 3,868 City Colleges of Chicago (CCC) transfer students were identified by Illinois senior colleges and community colleges as enrolling in their institutions. For the fall 1967 term there were 2,098 CCC transfer students, 92 per cent of whom transferred to either an Illinois public or private senior institution. This study deals primarily with an approximate 40 per cent sample of this fall 1967 population that transferred to senior institutions.

In terms of mobility about 80 per cent of CCC transfer students went to one of the following seven institutions: University of Illinois - Chicago Circle, Northeastern Illinois University, DePaul University, Northern Illinois University, Chicago State University, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale, and Roosevelt University. Approximately 7 out of every 10 students attended public institutions.

In terms of student characteristics, the transfer rate of CCC men students is higher than that of the women, 2 of 3 students in this study being male. As expected, the women transfers are attending predominantly local teacher training institutions. The dominant CCC curriculum of these students was liberal arts (67 per cent), with business (12 per cent) being the second choice. The fact that in many cases CCC is not retaining its students is substantiated by the evidence that only 17 per cent of the transfer

students had attained the associate degree before transfer. However, six out of every ten students remained at CCC more than two years after the date of first enrollment. Eighty-four per cent of these students transfer to senior institutions during the same year of CCC termination. In terms of ability, the transfer population is more similar to native senior college students than to community college students. Even though this group had a low graduation rate at CCC, of the non-graduates, over one-half earned 45 or more hours at CCC before transfer. Two-thirds of all transfer students earned all of their college credits at CCC.

Senior college performance of this group was characterized by a 20 per cent attrition for the first year and only an 18 per cent attrition for the remaining four years of this study. The graduation rate over five years was 60 per cent, with approximately one-half of these students completing the baccalaureate within two and one-half years after transfer. No valid predictors of senior college success were identified by this descriptive study, not even the earning of an associate degree, but evidence was obtained that students who transferred before the completion of one year of CCC education had a lower success rate in earning the baccalaureate degree. Comparative pre- and post- GPA's were found to be typical of the evidence found in the literature.

Henry Moughamian
City Colleges of Chicago
November 1972

INTRODUCTION

During the fall term 1967, 2,098 City Colleges of Chicago students transferred to other institutions of higher education within the state of Illinois. Over 1,900 of these students transferred to Illinois public or private senior colleges or universities. With the cooperation of the senior institutions to which our students transferred most frequently, with the exception of the University of Chicago which did not participate, this study was made possible. During the fall term 1967 over 95 per cent of all Illinois institutions of higher education identified the transfer students that they received. A list of the students was given to each sending institution. Thus, the City Colleges of Chicago was able to identify the approximate number and the mobility patterns of its fall 1967 transfer students.

Characteristics, such as degree obtained, hours earned, pre-transfer grade point average, and curricula were provided by each of our sending colleges. This made possible some of the analyses contained in this investigation. Each receiving institution reported the educational status of each student each term for the first year (1967-1968) and again, five years after initial date of transfer (June 1972).

This study was conducted by selecting a sample of approximately 40 per cent of the students who transferred to each senior institution in the fall of 1967. In those instances where a significant amount of data was missing for a particular student, this student was dropped from the study. Aside from this exception,

every third student was selected from the roster by receiving institution. The resulting sample group by sending institution closely approximates the total group by sending institution. These data are presented in a later section.

As the fall 1967 transfer figure of 2,098 students indicates, the CCC transfer population is a significantly large one. Even though not included in this study, 153 CCC students transferred during the winter term 1967-1968, and an additional 1,597 CCC students transferred during the spring 1968 term, yielding a total number of 3,868 for the 1967-1968 academic year. While this group is only one of the groups that the CCC serves, it is a most important one, the study of which can give us valuable insights as to the services that we are providing.

MOBILITY PATTERNS

Table I shows that in the fall semester, 1967, 2,098 CCC students transferred to other Illinois colleges and universities, the majority, 65 per cent, transferring to public four-year institutions and 27 per cent going to private four-year colleges and universities. Even though 118 students, or approximately 6 per cent, transferred to other public two-year colleges, this probably does not constitute a trend since most of these students transferred to Triton and Harper, relatively new community colleges at that time. The accessibility of DePaul University, Roosevelt University and Loyola University is an important factor in attracting CCC students to the private sector of higher education (27 per cent).

TABLE I

Transfer Pattern by Receiving Institutional Type

Transferred to	Number	Per Cent
Public Four-year	1363	65.0
Private Four-year	566	27.0
Public Two-year	118	5.6
Private Two-year	20	1.0
Professional-Technical	31	1.5
	2098	100.1

Table II gives a frequency distribution by individual receiving institution. As can be expected, Chicago area senior institutions are receiving about 2 out of every 3 CCC transfers, with the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle and Northeastern Illinois University together receiving about 30 per cent of the CCC transfer students. Future studies should indicate the impact of Governors State University, which opened after the initiation of this study.

Table II also shows the widespread mobility of CCC students, transferring to 48 different Illinois colleges and universities. The importance of articulation is clearly evident. Even though this study deals only with selected senior institutions that receive most of our transfer students, follow-up studies should also be conducted of students transferring to other junior colleges as well as technical institutes. These studies are most important in institutional self-evaluation.

TABLE II

Transfer Pattern by Receiving Illinois Institutions

U. of Illinois-Circle	333
Northeastern Illinois	304
DePaul	228
Northern Illinois	223
Chicago State	184
Southern Ill. (Carb.)	173
Roosevelt	134
Loyola	66
Triton	58
U. of Illinois-Urbana	51
Harper	37
Western Illinois	34
Ill. Inst. of Technology	33
U. of Ill. Medical Center	33
Chicago Technical	22
Lewis	22
Bradley	14
George Williams	12
Illinois State	11
Northwestern	11
Eastern Illinois	9
St. Procopius	8
Southern Ill. (Edwardsville)	8
Thornton	8
Du Page	7
MacCormac	7
YMCA	7
American Conservatory	6
Elmhurst	6
Morton	6
Pestalozzi-Froebel	6
Prairie State	5
Aurora	4
Judson	3
Millikin	3
Mundelein	3
St. Francis	3
Eureka	2
MacMurray	2
North Central	2
Sauk Valley	2
Vandercook	2
Aero-Space	1
Blackburn	1
Illinois Wesleyan	1
Robert Morris	1
Rosary	1
Shimer	1
Total	2098

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

As previously mentioned, this five-year longitudinal study is based upon an approximate forty per cent sample of the total fall 1967 CCC transfer population who transferred to senior institutions. Where the number transferring to a particular institution was small, all students for whom a majority of background data was available were included. All major Chicago area senior institutions, except the University of Chicago, were participants in this study along with the public senior universities outside of Chicago. Table III gives the sample distribution by both receiving and sending institution. All data for students formerly attending Fenger and Southeast are grouped under Olive-Harvey College. Even though the sample was selected on receiving institution, the sample distribution by sending institution is approximately proportional to the total sending institution distribution. The comparative per cents are:

	Total Population	Sample Population
Mayfair	10.6	13.5
Kennedy-King	14.4	14.6
Loop	18.7	13.1
Malcolm X	3.3	3.0
Olive-Harvey	11.6	9.8
Southwest	10.0	9.5
Wright	31.4	36.4

The largest variation is approximately 5 per cent, involving Loop and Wright.

All of the tables that follow, except for Tables XI and XIV which include the total group, are based upon this sample of 725 students. Incomplete data on some students will account for the total being less than this figure in certain cases. Nevertheless, the figures in most cases are significantly large to insure a relatively high degree of reliability. Where the sub-group "n's" are small, caution should be used in generalizing the results.

TABLE III

Sample Population By Sending and Receiving Institution

Receiving Institution	Sending Institution							
	May.	K-K	Lo.	Mal.X.	O-H	SW	Wr	Total
U. of Ill. (Circle)	12	17	16	5	15	9	61	135
Northeastern	37	-	12	1	1	2	62	115
DePaul	9	10	15	1	10	8	39	92
Chicago State	-	39	8	11	10	16	1	85
Northern Ill.	8	11	12	-	11	9	22	73
Roosevelt	10	5	10	1	6	5	24	61
Southern Ill.	6	11	9	1	5	5	20	57
Loyola	5	2	3	1	2	2	11	26
U. of Ill. (Urbana)	3	4	3	-	5	5	5	25
I.I.T.	3	3	2	-	2	2	4	16
Western Ill.	3	1	2	1	1	2	6	16
Northwestern	2	1	1	-	-	-	5	9
Ill. State	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	8
Eastern Ill.	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	7
Total	98	106	95	22	71	69	264	725
Percent	13.5	14.6	13.1	3.0	9.8	9.5	36.4	99.9

Date of First CCC Enrollment

Table IV presents by year the date of first CCC enrollment of these students. These data are also given by the characteristic of attendance during the students' last term at CCC, either full-time or part-time. These data demonstrate a varied enrollment pattern characteristic of many community college students. A few students transferred more than ten years after the date of first enrollment at CCC. At the other extreme almost 1 out of every 10 (8.5 per cent) transferred during the same year of first enrollment, i.e., 1967, and another 3 out of 10 attended CCC about one year before transfer.

These data show that the City Colleges of Chicago is serving a large number of students who are transferring before completing the associate degree. These figures also demonstrate that continuous two-year pursuit of the associate degree is not the common attendance pattern for CCC students.

TABLE IV
Date of First CCC Enrollment

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total No.	Per Cent
Before 1960	4	12	16	2.3
1960	2	5	7	1.0
1961	2	11	13	1.9
1962	5	17	22	3.1
1963	9	25	34	4.8
1964	40	38	78	11.1
1965	166	88	254	36.2
1966	126	92	218	31.1
1967	21	39	60	8.5
TOTAL	375	327	702	100.0

Termination of CCC Enrollment

While a majority (84 per cent) of these transfer students transferred to senior institutions the same year in which they terminated their CCC enrollment, about 10 per cent of the students terminated their enrollment prior to 1967. These data are presented in Table V. Even though enrolling in senior institutions during the fall term of 1967, 6 per cent of these students were concurrently enrolled at CCC. These findings reinforce the varied attendance patterns of CCC students as previously mentioned. "Time gaps" seem to be a common phenomenon in the higher educational careers of many of these students. Evidently, the reasons for this vary and could be the subject of further research.

TABLE V

Date of Termination of CCC Enrollment

	No.	Per Cent
Before 1960	4	.6
1962	3	.4
1963	7	1.0
1964	6	.8
1965	15	2.1
1966	35	4.9
1967	606	84.3
After Sept. 1967	43	6.0
TOTAL	719	100.1

Sex

Table VI presents a distribution of sex by receiving institution. Totally, 2 out of every 3 transfer students (66 per cent) are males. This is a higher per cent than the total CCC male enrollment of approximately 54%. A proportionately higher per cent of males went to Illinois State University (100 per cent, N=8), I.I.T. (94 per cent), University of Illinois at Urbana (88 per cent), and Loyola (81 per cent). A higher than average per cent of the women enrolled in predominantly the teacher training institutions, Northeastern Illinois (54 per cent) and Chicago State (50 per cent).

TABLE VI
Sex Distribution by Receiving Institution

	Male	Female	Total
U. of Ill.-Circle	94 (69.6)	41 (30.4)	135
Northeastern Ill.	53 (46.1)	62 (53.9)	115
DePaul	72 (78.3)	20 (21.7)	92
Chicago State	43 (50.6)	42 (49.4)	85
Northern Illinois	51 (69.9)	22 (30.1)	73
Roosevelt	45 (73.8)	16 (25.2)	61
Southern Illinois	39 (68.4)	18 (31.6)	57
Loyola	21 (80.8)	5 (19.2)	26
U. of Ill.-Urbana	22 (88.0)	3 (12.0)	25
Ill. Institute of Tech.	15 (93.8)	1 (6.2)	16
Western Illinois	9 (56.2)	7 (43.8)	16
Northwestern	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	9
Illinois State	8 (100.0)	0 (00.0)	8
Eastern Illinois	3 (42.9)	4 (57.1)	7
	481 (66.3)	244 (33.7)	725

CCC Curriculum of Enrollment

Of the 581 students for whom a curriculum was indicated, 566 or 97.4 per cent were identified as pursuing a baccalaureate oriented curriculum, and only 15 or 2.6 per cent were identified as taking a non-baccalaureate oriented curriculum. As Table VII indicates, general or liberal arts was the CCC curriculum choice of 68 per cent of these transfer students, with commerce or business, 13 per cent, being the next highest choice. The liberal arts per cent of 68 is significantly higher than the per cent for the total CCC, which normally ranges between 20 and 30 per cent. Conversely, the per cent of students pursuing business curricula at CCC usually ranges between 25 and 30 per cent, which contrasts with the transfer students' per cent of 13. The per cent of total CCC students pursuing teacher training is significantly higher than the 5 per cent of the transfer group. Even though some reliability is lost in categorization, it seems clear that in terms of curricula choice, the transfer population differs from the non-transfer CCC population.

TABLE VII

CCC Curriculum of Enrollment

Baccalaureate Oriented	Number	Per Cent
Commerce or Business	74	12.7
Law	6	1.0
Engineering	16	2.8
Science	14	2.4
Medicine	4	.7
General or Liberal Arts	397	68.3
Teacher Training	30	5.2
Social Work	4	.7
Architecture	5	.9
Mathematics	4	.7
Music	5	.9
Other	7	1.2
Sub-total	566	97.4
Non-Baccalaureate Oriented		
Business and Related Occupations	9	1.5
Home Economics Occupations	2	.3
Health Occupations	3	.5
Other	1	.2
Sub-total	15	2.6
Total	581	100.0

Ability Level

Composite scores on the ACT were obtained on 367 of the 725 transfers, or about one-half. It is evident, in viewing Table VIII, that in terms of ability as measured by the ACT Composite score, the CCC transfer population is more similar to the average native senior college population than to the CCC total population. In the higher ability range (ACT scores above 21), 41 per cent of the transfers' scores fell in this category, in contrast to 19 per cent of the total CCC students taking the ACT test. In the low ability range (ACT of 1-15), only 15 per cent of the transfers fell in this category, in contrast to 37 per cent of the CCC students taking this test.

These data indicate that the more able CCC students are transferring to senior institutions, or are being selected by senior institutions. The relationship between ability and community college and senior college success is presented in Table XIX in the next section of this paper.

TABLE VIII

Ability as Measured by
ACT Composite Score

Score Interval	Transfers		CCC
	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
26-30	22	6	2
21-25	127	35	17
16-20	163	44	43
1-15	55	15	37
TOTAL	367		

1967 Transfer Mean	19.4
1967 CCC Mean	16.1
1967 National Senior College Mean	20.5

CCC Performance Criteria

1. Graduation

If graduation from CCC with the associate degree were the only criterion of success, then it can be said that, as a whole, this transfer group was not very successful. As given in Table IX, only 17 per cent of a total number of 1,822 transfers for whom data were available graduated with an associate degree from CCC. By college, only Wright, with a graduation rate of 24 per cent, and Kennedy-King with a graduation rate of 21 per cent, were above the average.

TABLE IX

Graduation Status of Transfer Students
by Sending Institution

	Graduate	Non-Graduate	Total
Mayfair	20 (8.9)	204 (91.1)	224
Southwest (Bogan)	15 (8.2)	168 (91.8)	183
Malcolm X (Crane)	8 (15.1)	45 (84.9)	53
Loop	47 (14.6)	276 (85.4)	323
Olive-Harvey (Southeast and Fenger)	24 (12.9)	162 (87.1)	186
Kennedy-King (Wilson)	45 (20.8)	171 (79.2)	216
Wright	153 (24.0)	484 (76.0)	637
TOTAL	312 (17.1)	1510 (82.9)	1822

2. Total Hours Accrued

For 578 non-graduates from the sample group an analysis was made of the total hours accrued before transfer. As shown in Table X, 28 per cent of the non-graduates had earned over 60 semester hours of college credit prior to transfer but, for reasons not learned by this research, did not obtain an associate degree. Another equal number of students (27.5 per cent) had earned between 46 and 60 semester hours of credit before transfer. At the other extreme, 1 out of every 4 students had freshman standing (1 to 30 credit hours) at the time of transfer to senior institutions. How many of these hours were accepted by the receiving institutions was not determined.

TABLE X

Total Hours Accrued by Non-Graduate Transfers

	Number	Per Cent
Over 60	163	28.2
46-60	159	27.5
31-45	109	18.9
16-30	80	13.8
1-15	67	11.6
	578	100.0

3. Portion of Credits Earned at CCC

Table XI shows that, prior to transfer, 66 per cent of the transfers earned all of their college credits at the City Colleges of Chicago and that an additional 23 per cent earned more than one-half but not all college credits at CCC. Therefore, 9 out of every 10 transfers earned at least one-half of their total college credits at CCC.

TABLE XI

Portion of All College Credits Earned at CCC Prior to Transfer

	Number	Per Cent
Less than one-half earned at CCC	79	11.0
More than one-half but not all credits earned at CCC	166	23.2
All credits earned at CCC	471	65.8
	716	100.0

4. Academic Status

As indicated in Table XII, 96 per cent of all transfers left CCC on "clear" status and 90 per cent of all transfers were accepted by the receiving senior institutions on "clear" status. This differential of 5 per cent indicates that at least 5 per cent of the CCC transfers who left on clear status were placed on probation at the receiving institution.

TABLE XII

Academic Status

	Final CCC Status		Initial Status at Receiving Institution	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Clear	609	95.3	579	90.6
Probation	9	1.4	60	9.4
Dropped	6	.9	-	-
Withdrawn	15	2.3	-	-
TOTAL	639	99.9	639	100.0

5. Pre-Transfer Grade Point Average

By receiving institution Table XIII gives the pre-transfer GPA of 585 of the 725 transfer students. The total mean GPA of 2.61 is surpassed by the mean of transfers to Northwestern (3.23), Illinois State (2.80), Illinois-Circle (2.79), Illinois-Urbana (2.71), Roosevelt (2.70), and Northern Illinois University. The group means range almost one letter grade. Because of the small numbers in certain cases caution should be used in interpreting these data.

TABLE XIII

Pre-Transfer GPA by Receiving Institution

Receiving Institution	N	Mean CCC GPA
Northwestern U.	8	3.23
Illinois State U.	6	2.80
U. of Illinois (Circle)	107	2.79
U. of Illinois (Urbana)	20	2.71
Roosevelt U.	23	2.70
Northern Illinois U.	62	2.65
Ill. Institute of Tech.	14	2.61
Chicago State U.	73	2.57
Western Illinois U.	14	2.57
DePaul U.	73	2.54
Northeastern Illinois U.	103	2.50
Southern Illinois U.	52	2.45
Loyola U.	23	2.45
Eastern Illinois U.	7	2.41
TOTAL	585	2.61

SENIOR COLLEGE PERFORMANCE

Performance and Retention for First Year

Table XIV shows the fall term GPA and spring term GPA for the total transfer group. As observed from these data, there is a GPA increase from the fall term to the spring term for each college. For the total CCC this increase approximates one-quarter of a letter grade. This increase is probably due to some elimination of "transfer shock" as well as selection.

For the sample population of 725 the attrition rate for the first year was 20 per cent, 145 individuals leaving the institutions to which they transferred. During the duration of this study none of these 145 individuals were re-enrolled, at least into the same senior institutions at which they had originally enrolled.

TABLE XIV

Performance for First Year

	Fall Term		Spring Term	
	N	GPA	N	GPA
Mayfair	261	2.35	186	2.46
Malcolm X	57	2.19	31	2.27
Loop	362	2.24	272	2.34
Olive-Harvey	223	2.23	133	2.66
Southwest	203	2.36	124	2.46
Kennedy-King	263	2.10	146	2.13
Wright	729	2.30	560	2.47
CCC	2098	2.28	1452	2.44

Educational Status 5 Years After Transfer

Since this group of CCC students transferred with varying numbers of hours of academic credit, and it is unknown how many of these hours were accepted by the receiving senior institutions, it is difficult to forecast an "expected graduation date." Nevertheless, as given in Table XV, 5 years after leaving the City Colleges of Chicago 60 per cent of these students had completed the baccalaureate degree. At least 9 of these students had also obtained their masters degree. Of the non-graduates only 2.3 per cent or 17 individuals are still attending their respective senior institutions.

Taking into consideration that the attrition rate for the first year after transfer was 20 per cent, for those students beginning their second year, 3 out of 4 were graduated within the next four years.

TABLE XV

Educational Status 5 Years After Transfer
by Receiving Institution

Receiving Institution	No. of Transfers	Graduated	Left Before Graduation	Currently Attending
U. of Ill. (Circle)	135	61 (45.2)	72 (53.3)	2 (1.5)
Northeastern Ill. U.	115	79 (68.7)	31 (27.0)	5 (4.3)
DePaul U.	92	55 (59.8)	33 (35.9)	4 (4.3)
Chicago State U.	85	69 (81.2)	15 (17.6)	1 (1.2)
Northern Ill. U.	73	50 (60.2)	23 (39.8)	--
Roosevelt U.	61	31 (50.8)	28 (45.9)	2 (3.3)
Southern Ill. U.	57	29 (50.9)	27 (47.4)	1 (1.8)
Loyola U.	26	14 (53.8)	11 (42.3)	1 (3.8)
U. of Ill. (Urbana)	25	14 (56.0)	11 (44.0)	--
Western Ill. U.	16	10 (62.5)	6 (37.5)	--
Ill. Institute of Tech.	16	7 (43.8)	8 (50.0)	1 (6.2)
Northwestern U.	9	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)	--
Ill. State U.	8	8 (100.0)	--	--
Eastern Ill. U.	7	5 (71.4)	2 (28.6)	--
Total	725	436 (60.1)	272 (37.5)	17 (2.3)

Educational Status of Students Leaving Before Graduation

Of the 272 students who left senior college before graduating, final educational status was obtained for 207 of these students. Table XVI indicates that a little more than one-half of these students left on "clear" status, while the remaining students had either a "probation," "dismissed," or "withdrew" status.

TABLE XVI

Educational Status of Students Leaving Before Graduation*

Status	No.	Per Cent
Clear	108	52.2
Probation	52	25.1
Dismissed	32	15.5
Withdrew	15	7.2
TOTAL	207	100.0

*Based on 11 institutions providing data.

Elapsed Time Between CCC Transfer and Senior College Graduation

Table XVII shows that about one-quarter of the graduates were graduated after two years, 44 per cent after two and one-half years, 73 per cent after three years, and 93 per cent after four years. After the first year and one-half, the rate of graduation was less during the period of four to five years after transfer.

TABLE XVII

Elapsed Time Between CCC Transfer and Senior College Graduation

Graduated After	No.	Per Cent	Cum. Per Cent
1 year	1	.2	.2
1½ years	8	1.8	2.0
2 years	105	24.1	26.3
2½ years	78	17.9	44.2
3 years	127	29.1	73.3
3½ years	39	8.9	82.2
4 years	48	11.0	93.2
4½ years	9	2.1	95.3
5 years	21	4.8	100.1
TOTAL	436		

Senior College Graduation Rate Compared to CCC Educational Level

It is not substantiated by this research that the attainment of an associate degree increases a student's prospects of achieving a baccalaureate. As indicated by Table XVIII, 58 per cent of the associate degree students earned the baccalaureate degree while 60.6 per cent of the non-associate degree students earned the same degree. On the contrary, the success rate of the non-associate degree students who had earned at CCC 31-45 hours, 46-60 hours, and over 60 hours was higher than that of students with the associate degree. The data in Table XVIII do suggest that earning less than one year of education at CCC can be a handicap in the attainment of the bachelors degree.

TABLE XVIII

Senior College Graduation Rate Compared to CCC Educational Level

Final CCC Status	Senior College Status: Graduate No.	Graduate %	Non-Graduate No.	Non-Graduate %	Total
Graduate	80	58.0	58	42.0	138
Earned over 60 hrs.	101	62.0	62	38.0	163
Earned 46-60 hrs.	107	67.3	52	32.7	159
Earned 31-45 hrs.	71	65.1	38	34.9	109
Earned 16-30 hrs.	44	55.0	36	45.0	80
Earned 0-15 hrs.	28	41.2	40	58.8	68
Total Non-Graduates	351	60.6	228	39.4	579
TOTAL	431		286		717

Ability Level of Graduates and Non-Graduates

Table XIX presents the mean ACT composite scores of CCC graduates and non-graduates as well as senior college graduates and non-graduates. As can be observed, CCC graduates had a one-point higher mean than the CCC non-graduates, but the means of the senior college graduates and non-graduates were essentially equal. Therefore, it can be concluded that neither the attainment of the associate degree nor ability as measured by ACT are valid predictors of senior college success in terms of degree acquisition.

TABLE XIX

ACT Means of Graduates and Non-Graduates

	CCC		Senior College	
	Grad.	Non-Grad.	Grad.	Non-Grad.
ACT Comp. Mean	20.3	19.2	19.4	19.5
N	82	285	229	138